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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/582,339	06/09/2006	Akihiro Omori	10993.0273	4988
22852	7590	11/16/2010	EXAMINER	
FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER LLP 901 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4413			BASS, DIRK R	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	1777		
MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE			
11/16/2010	PAPER			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/582,339	Applicant(s) OMORI ET AL.
	Examiner DIRK BASS	Art Unit 1777

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 September 2010.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-14, 20-31 and 53 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-14, 20-31, 53 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/06)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's response filed September 21, 2010 is acknowledged. Applicant's affidavit filed September 21, 2010 is acknowledged. Claims 1-14, 20-31, and 53 are pending and further considered on the merits.

Response to Amendment

In light of the response, the examiner maintains the grounds of rejection set forth in the office action dated August 14, 2009.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
2. **Claims 1-3, 5-6, 8-14, 20 and 53** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Motoya et al., JP 09-187646 (Motoya) in view of Omori et al., US 6689465 (Omori).
3. Regarding claim 1, Motoya discloses an adsorbent article for filtration of impurities (¶ 0004) comprising an organic polymer resin and an inorganic ion absorbing material, said inorganic ion absorbing material being supported on the outer surface of said adsorbent article (¶ 0005).
4. Motoya fails to explicitly disclose that the article is porous and has inorganic ion absorbing materials formed within the cavities of a porous article. However, Omori discloses a porous bead comprising an organic polymer resin having cavities in the interior of a fibril forming a communicating pore, at least a part of said cavities opens at the surface of the fibril (abstract, fig. 13, and col. 4, l. 52-57).
5. At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to modify the adsorbent article of Motoya to include the porous bead of Omori since it has been shown that such porous beads are useful for filtration of large quantities of hot water and for adsorption of impurities contained in the hot water (Omori, col. 3, l. 20-24). Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to include the inorganic ion absorbents of Motoya within the pores of said bead in order to increase the adsorbing efficiency of said bead.

6. Regarding claim 2, Omori further discloses that said porous bead has pores having a maximum pore diameter in a layer in the vicinity of the surface of said bead (col. 22, l. 5-8).
7. Regarding claim 3, Omori further discloses that said porous bead has an average particle diameter of 100 to 2,500 μm (abstract).
8. Regarding claims 5-6 and 8, Motoya in view of Omori disclose the inorganic ion absorbing material comprises a hydrated oxide of titanium (¶ 0007) and has a particle diameter of 0.01 to 100 μm (¶ 0008).
9. Regarding claim 9, Motoya in view of Omori discloses an article wherein the inorganic ion absorbing material is an amount of 30 to 95% is supported thereon (¶ 0010).
10. Regarding claims 10-12, Motoya in view of Omori discloses an article wherein the fibril comprises the organic polymer resin, inorganic ion absorbing material and water soluble polymer, said water soluble polymer being polyvinylpyrrolidone (¶ 0009-0010).
11. Regarding claim 13, while Motoya in view of Omori fail to disclose a porous article wherein the water soluble polymer is in an amount of 0.001 to 10%, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the claimed range of water soluble polymer contained therein, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art (MPEP 2144.05, Section II, Part A).
12. Regarding claims 14, 20, and 53, Omori further discloses that said porous beads can be packed into a column (col. 11, l. 46-52).
13. **Claim 4** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Motoya in view of Omori as relied upon in claim 1, and in further view of Chang et al., US 5418284 (Chang).
14. Motoya in view of Omori fail to disclose an article comprises polyacrylonitrile. However, Chang discloses polyacrylonitrile beads (abstract) useful for chromatographic separations (col. 1, l. 49-51).

15. At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the porous formed article of Motoya in view of Omori to include the composition of Chang in order to use a well known material for an ion exchange column adsorbent.
16. **Claim 7** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Motoya in view of Omori as relied upon in claim 1, and in further view of CHEREMISNIOFF, Handbook of Water and Wastewater Treatment Technology.
17. Motoya in view of Omori fail to explicitly disclose that the inorganic material includes activated carbon impregnated with aluminum sulfate. However, Cheremisnoff discloses that activated carbon impregnated with aluminum sulfate is a commonly known coagulant for water treatment (pg. 136). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to include a well known coagulant for water treatment in the porous article used for water treatment of Motoya in view of Omori.
18. **Claims 21-31** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Motoya in view of Omori as relied upon in claim 1, and in further view of Kazuhiko, JP 2003-305458 (Kazuhiko).
19. Regarding claims 21-24, Motoya in view of Omori discloses the ion absorbent for removing ions from waste water as shown in the rejections above but fails to explicitly disclose the treatment apparatus. However, Kazuhiko discloses a pH controlling device (fig. 3-5, REF 21) and membrane separation device (¶ 0023 and REF 22/23) are installed in a stage before the column (REF 2); and the ion adsorbing device includes water sending means for supply a desorption liquid to the column (REF 3 and P).
20. At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the ion adsorbent of Motoya in view of Omori to include the treatment apparatus of Kazuhiko since it naturally flows that a routineer in the art would have motivation to include waste water treatment apparatus with an ion absorbent for use in waste water treatment.
21. Regarding claims 25-26, Kazuhiko further discloses a crystallization tank (REF 11), adding means for adding a crystallizing agent (REF 14), a crystallizer provided with stirring means (¶ 0022), and a membrane separation device (¶ 0023 and REF 22/23) for separating precipitates.

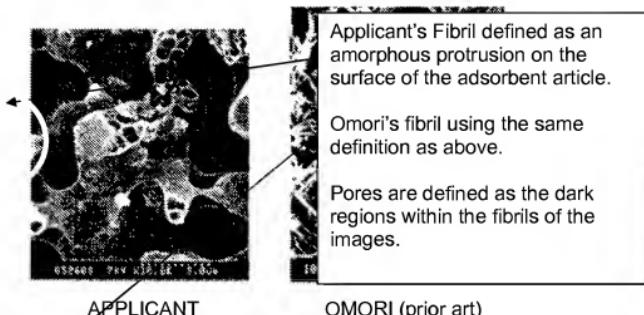
22. Regarding claims 27-28, Kazuhiko discloses liquid supplying means (REF 15/3, ¶ 0024, 0044, 0046, 0048, 0050, and Table 1) for supplying an alkaline liquid and for supplying a pH adjusting liquid which is obtained by separating a liquid from a solid after a crystallization reaction (REF 11, 18) to a column (REF 2).
23. Regarding claim 29, Kazuhiko discloses a pH adjusting tank (REF 18), a pH meter (controller), a chemical liquid injection pump working with the pH controller, pH adjusting liquid supplying means, and a line (REF 3) for passing water in the pH adjusting tank to the column (¶ 0044, 0046, 0048), where it is implicit that the pH adjuster line present in tank (REF 18) includes a pump and pH adjusting liquid supplying means shown in part 10 of the apparatus (¶ 0040).
24. Regarding claim 30, Kazuhiko further discloses liquid supplying means for supplying wash water to the column (¶ 0014).
25. Regarding claim 31, Kazuhiko discloses a pH adjusting means (REF 9) for adjusting pH of treatment water flowing out from the column.

Response to Arguments

26. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1 have been considered but are not persuasive.
27. Applicant argues that since the photos provided in the declaration show absorbent particles appearing to have different structures, the recited prior art does not obviate the current claims. the examiner provides a response to these arguments in the following section.

Response to Declaration

28. Applicant's declaration filed September 21, 2010 is not persuasive. The examiner directs applicant's attention to the images provided on page 4 of the declaration, said images provided below.



When comparing the scale of the images above, the examiner notes that the scale of the image on the left is 3 microns (denoted by 11 dots) whereas the scale of the prior art image is 2 microns (denoted by 11 dots). The amorphous protrusion shown in the middle of applicant's image is about 3 microns across, and has what appear to be windows formed and framed by white lines. If the examiner is to interpret the windows of the image to be pores, then the examiner considers the white lines to be fibrils. In Omori, the fibrils appear to be about 0.2 microns thick and form similar pores as shown in applicant's image. Thus the examiner considers the structures provided in applicant's image and that of Omori to be the same or similar.

Furthermore, since applicant has not provided a clear definition of a fibril, the examiner is taking the broadest reasonable interpretation of what a fibril is, namely a small fine fiber or filament.

According to the images above, the examiner interprets a fibril to be a protrusion on the surface of the adsorbent article. As seen above, Omori clearly discloses fibrils having a porous structure (see dark spaces within the fibril). Therefore, the examiner maintains that the claims as recited are obviated by the combination of Motoya and Omori. Furthermore, since applicant has not recited the specific material of the porous formed article in claim 1, the examiner is using the broadest reasonable interpretation of Omori in obviating the porous fibril structure.

Conclusion

29. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DIRT BASS whose telephone number is (571) 270-7370. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri (9am-4pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vickie Kim can be reached on (571) 272-0579. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/DRB/
Dirk R. Bass